**Borrowers of Central Bank of India, Jhanjharpur, Bihar**

†4058. PROF. RAM DEO BHANDARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the borrowers of Central Bank of India of Jhanjharpur, Bihar who have taken the loan of one lakh or more along with date of borrowings, the amount borrowed and also total payable amount with interest thereon during the last three years;

(b) the details of the progress made by Government to recover such kind of debt;

(c) whether there are such borrowers who are not repaying their loans since long; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) to (d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the Banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the Banks, the specific information in respect of individual constitutents cannot be divulged. Central Bank of India has reported that its Jhanjharpur branch has sanctioned total loans of Rs. 95.25 lakh to 32 borrowers for Rs. one lakh and above during the period from 1 -4-1999 to 31 -3-2003. The Bank has further reported that recovery is coming in these accounts and they are all performing assets.

**Customs duty on edible oil**

† 4059. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of customs duty increased on edible oil during the last three years because of which domestic producers could not get adequate benefit;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to provide adequate benefit to the domestic food producers; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon so far?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Customs duty structure on edible oil, for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement I and II *(See* below). However, it is not possible to comment on the extent to which the domestic producers could get benefit because of the changes in the customs duty.

(b) and (c) The customs duty structure on edible oil is decided taking into consideration various factors including the need of the domestic manufacturers and oil seed growers. The customs duty structure on edible oil was examined in budget 2003-2004 and it was decided not to make any change in this regard.

***Statement-I***

*Duty Rate Structure on Vegetable Oils (Crude) of Edible Grade*

| SI. No. | Item Description | Rates of duty 2000-2001 | | | | Rates of duty 2001-2002/ 2002-2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Edible Oil | Basic customs duty | Surch-arge | SAD | Total duty i | Basic customs duty | SAD Total duty |
| 1. | Soyabean Oil | 35% | Nil | Nil | 35% | 45% | Nil 45% |
| 2. | Palm Oil (for Manufacture of vanaspati) | 25% | Nil | Nil | 25% | 75% | . Nil 75% |
| 3. | Palm Oil (for other than manufacture of vanaspati) | 55% | Nil | Nil | 55% | 75% 65%* | Nil 75%/ 65%* |
| 4. | Groundnut Oil | 35% | Nil | Nil | 35% | 75% | Nil 75% |
| 5. | Sunflower/Safflower | 35% | Nil | Nil | 35% | 75% | Nil 75% |
| 6. | Coconut Oil | 45% | Nil | Nil | 45% | 75% | Nil 75% |
| 7. | Rapeseed Oil | 35% | Nil | Nil | 35% | 75% | Nil 75% |
| 8. | Colza or Mustard Oil | 35% | Nil | Nil | 35% | 75% | Nil 75% |
| 9. | Other Oils | 35% | Nil | Nil | 35% | 75% | Nil 75% |

* : Reduced from 75% to 65% vide notification No. 111/2001-Customs dated 30-11-2001.

***Statement-Il***

*Duty Rate Structure on Vegetable Oils (Refined) of Edible Grade*

| SI. No. | hem Description | Rates of duty 2000-2001 | | | | Rates of duty 2001-2002/ 2002-03 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Basic customs duty | Surch arge | SAD | Total duty | Basic customs duty | SAD Total duty |
| 1. | Soyabean oil | 45% | Nil | 4% | 50.8% | 45% | 4% 50.8% |
| 2. | RED Palmolein | 65% | Nil | 4% | 71.6% | 85 | 4% 92.4% |
| 3. | Palm oil | 65% | Nil | 4% | 71.6% | 85 | 4% 92.4% |
| 4. | Groundnut oil | 45% | Nil | 4% | 50.8% | 85 | 4% 92.4% |
| 5. | Sunflower/Safflower | 45% | Nil | 4% | 50.8% | 85 | 4% 92.4% |
| 6. | Coconut oil | 45% | Nil | 4% | 50.8% | 85 | 4% 92.4% |
| 7. | Rapeseed oil | 45% | Nil | 4% | 50.8% | 75 | 4% 78% |
| 8. | Colza or mustard oil | 45% | Nil | 4% | 50.8% | 75 | 4% 78% |
| 9. | Other oils | 45% | Nil | 4% | 50.8% | 85 | 4% 92.4% |

**Special Agricultural Credit Plan**

4060. DR.DASARI NARAYANARAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has formulated Special Agricultural Credit Plan to achieve distinct and marked improvement in the flow of credit to agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the Public Sector Banks are implementing this plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the public sector banks have been formulating Special Agricultural Credit Plans (SACPs) since 1994-95, with a view to achieve distinct and marked improvement in the flow of credit to agricultrue. Under SACP, banks are required to fix self-set targets for achievement during the financial year. The targets are generally fixed by the banks showing an increase of about 20-25% over the disbursements made in the previous year, with the introduction of SACP, the flow of credit to agricultural sector has increased substantially from Rs. 8255 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 29332.39 crore in 2001 -2002.